

July 1932

The History of the Chinese
Communist Party

Intelligence Section of
the Foreign Office.

The Internal Discord of the
Nationalist Party due to its
Co-operation with the Communist Party.

The Communist Party which had succeeded in wedging into the Nationalist Party by conforming to the instructions of the Comintern secured a considerable voice in the party indirectly aided by BORODIN the representative of the Comintern in China. The party made great exertions to propagate the principles of the party with TAN Ping-shan, Chief of the Organization Section and LIN Tsu-han Chief of the Farmer's Section and others as central figures and planned to expand the party. Whenever the Nationalist Party set up a branch in a certain district, the Communist Party immediately set up a branch or sectional division of its own in the same district. As soon as the Nationalist Party appointed a branch committee, the Communist Party likewise appointed its own branch Committee. Thus both parties were always in competitive mood and tried not to be behind each other in extending party influence. The aid of the Comintern became more positive after the National Party was reorganized.

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General GARON (Note 10) as a military adviser and a few dozen about fifty men as military and political advisers were sent to China beside war expenses, munitions and weapons. These advisers assisted CHIANG Kai-shek who returned from Russia in January 1924 in establishing the HUANGPU Military Officer's School in May, with CHIANG Kai-shek as principal of the school and WANG Chao-ming as the representative of the party. Copying the system of the Russian Army, they promoted military education with revolutionary idea and trained capable men who would be leaders in the army of the Nationalist Party. It can be said that the success in ~~subjugating~~ the enemies in North China in later days may be attributed greatly to the influence of the HUANGPU Military Officer's School and CHANG Kai-shek's success in general was the result of his utilizing the school as a step ladder.

(Note 10) The real name of Gen. GARON was VASILY KONSTANCHINOVITCH BRUFHEHL. He was born in 1889. He was formerly a labor working in a vehicle manufacturing factory. He was imprisoned in jail for two years on the charge of being the leader of a strike. In 1914 he joined the army, but was released on account of being wounded the following year and returned to labor life again. 1916 he joined in the Social Democratic Party and after the October revolution, was on this SAMARA revolutionary Committee. Commanding a mixed detachment, he subjugated General DOODOV and achieved a military merit.

Then as he became a divisional commander, he again rendered distinguished service in subjugating the armies under General KOTCHANCHIK and General VRANGEL. In 1921 he was promoted to the General Commander of the Army of the Far East Republic of Russia and chairman of the Military Council. After serving the posts of the commander of the First Sharpshooting Forces and the Commander of the Leningrad Garrison, he came to China in 1924. to hold the post of the military adviser.

The agrarian movement which was the real object of the Communist Party was also started at this period, CHEN Kung-po replaced LIN Tsu-han as the head of the Agrarian Department (CHEN Kung-po was not in reality a genuine member of the Communist Party at this time any more though he was one at the beginning. However, LO Chi-tuan, a man of influence in the agrarian movement among the Communists, was appointed the secretary. FENG Pai and YUAN Hsiao-hsian were also appointed as organizing committee and in July a training institute of the agrarian movement was established. Communistic education was given to prospective leaders who would engage in the agrarian movement and step by step the program of organizing a farmers association was progressing. Although the members of the Nationalist Party were allowed at first, to join the organization the farmers association, this was later monopolized by the younger leaders of the Communist Party and it seems as if the members of the National Party were shut out of the organization. However at this time

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the Communist Party did not sufficiently recognize the importance of the agrarian movement and devoted themselves to organizing labor. Therefore the agrarian movement had not borne substantial results, as expected, notwithstanding their land propaganda.

Thus the members of the Communist Party controlled the general trend of the party and all the operations were planned by the Russian advisers, and carried out by the members of the Communist Party and such leaders as WANG Chao-ming and HIAO Chung-kai who supported them. Thereupon the Rightist members of the Nationalist Party who were not pleased with co-operating with the Communists and were only softened by the assuasive advice of SUN Yat-sen, namely CHANG Chi, HSIE Chi, TUNG Tse-jin (Central Inspection commissioners) and their confederates finally showed the clear signs of their astuteness. For the purpose of maintaining the traditional principle of the party, in July they submitted to the Central Committee a bill for impeachment of the Communists. At the meeting CHANG Chi accused HIAO Chung-kai who had thrown the party into the state of disruption by protecting the Communist Party and had given the northern militarists an excuse for identifying the members of the Nationalist Party with the members of the Communist Party, had prevented party propaganda in all provinces and blocked the expansion of the party to spread. CHANG Chi read the impeachment bill at the meeting and producing evidence demanded explanations for the offences of the Communist Party which would

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demolish the National Party. But the efforts of CHANG Chi and his comrades did not produce a successful outcome after all, because the attitude of SUN Yat-sen which was of great importance was for thoroughly cooperating with Russia. Prior to this toward the end of 1923, FENG Tzu-yu HSITH Vins-nai, MA Su, TUNG Chia-yen and their Comrades extreme Rightists of the National Party flying in the face of SUN Yat-sen declared their antagonizing opinion that they were absolutely against Co-operation with the Communists and left Canton looking disdainfully at the First National Conference. Hereupon the Right members including CHANG Chi and his comrades also came to show their attitude of anti communism. The indications of internal discord appeared outwardly in such a short duration of time as six months after the agreement of Co-operation with the Communist Party. However, they managed some how to conceal this disgrace while SUN Yat-sen was living. Before the lapse of another year SUN Yat-sen died in Peiping in March 1925 and the internal discord of the party was brought out to light.

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CERTIFICATE OF SOURCE AND AUTHENTICITY

I, HAYASHI Kaoru, who occupy the post of the head of the
section of correspondence, hereby certify that the document
hereto attached, written in Japanese, consisting of three pages
and entitled "The History of the Chinese Communist Party
(July 1932); The Internal Discord of National Party due to its
Co-operation with the Communist Party" is an exact and authorized
excerpt from an official document in the custody of Japanese
Government (The Foreign Office).

certified at Tokyo,

on this 14th day of March, 1947

HAYASHI Kaoru
(seal)

I hereby certify that the above signature and seal were
affixed hereto in the presence of the Witness.

at the same place,

on this same date

Witness: URABE Katsura
(seal)

昭和七年七月

文部共産黨史

外務省情報部

答共に因る國民黨の内

コミンテルンの指令を遵奉して、國民黨創込みに成功した共産黨はコミンテルン時交代部ボロディンを委員長として、相當大いなる影響を黨内に於いて掌得し、組織部屋隈平山、農民部長林河瀬を中心として主幹の宣傳に努め、黨勢の増進を謀つた。國民黨がある地方に支部を設立すると、共産黨も同時にそれ自身の支部を置く。國民黨の支部を設立する支那委員の任命は必ず共産黨支部委員の任命を伴ふといふ工合に黨勢の増の上で互々相持して下りなかつた。

コミンテルンの援助も國民黨改組の主要な原因となり、軍事、軍需、武器の供給以外の軍事部門がガアレン將軍（註一）以下數十名の軍事及び政治顧問を派遣した。

これらの顧問は一九二四年一月ロシヤから歸國した直介石を連れて、

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五月黃埔陸軍軍官學校を設立し、蔣を校長とし、汪兆銘を協理とし、ロシア軍の組織に従つて、革命主義的軍事教育を施し、軍官の中堅たるべき人材を養成した。南北伐の成功は、黃埔同學の力に賴る事多く蔣介石の功は、全くこれを階台としたものと云へる。

(註一) ガアレン陸軍は名ロシア・コンスマン・ウィツ・ブリュウヘル、一八八九年生。もとはある軍用製作工場の熟練者でストライキを指導して二年も入獄したことがある、一九一四年陸軍に入つたが翌年受傷して陸軍、熟練生活に復帰し、一九一六年社會民主黨入り、十月革命後、サアマラ革命委員會に入り、連成校隊を率ゐてドウトフ將軍を討伐して戦功を建て、次いで師団長となりコルチヤツク・ウランゲル軍官掃蕩に功あり、一九二一年紅軍共和軍總司令官、軍事委員會委員長に、第一組軍官局長、レエニングラード衛戍司令官を歴て、一九二三年支那に來任したのである。

共産黨の來の面目である農民運動も、この時期に於て着手せられた。農民部長林祖涵は幾くも陳公博に代られ（陳は初代の共産黨員であるが

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この時はすでに純粹の黨員でなくなつてゐる。一たび、その秘密に於て共産黨切つての農民運動の權威たる汪精衛を入れ、彭湃、阮鵬仙も組織幹事となり、七月農民運動指導者に對して、共産主義的教育を施し、漸次農民協會の組織に進んだ。國民黨員も農民組織の初期には、これに参加する事が出来たが後に於て、この方面は共産黨の中間階級を以て堅められ、國民黨員は閉め出しを喰つた形となつた。しかし此の時代に於ける共産黨は、まだ充分に農民運動の重要性を認識するに至らず主力を獎勵を組織に向けて居たので農民運動は聲のみ大で實質的には、さまで見るべきものになつた。

かく共産黨員が黨の大勢を司配し、組織の片段がすべて、ロシア人顧問の方寸に出で、共産黨員及びこれを支持する汪兆銘、廖仲愷の領袖の提議を喜ばずたゞ孫文の態度によつて胸をさすつてゐた。謝持、鄒澤如（ともに中央監察委員）等の一派は、こゝに至つて漸くその地位を失はし、黨の傳統を維持する目的を持つて、七月中央委員會に對して、

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共産黨勅令を提出し、席上張伯倫は、廖仲愷が共産黨を庇護して、黨を四分五裂に陥らせ、北方軍閥に口耳會員すなはち共産黨員との口舌を與へ且つ四民黨の各省宣傳を妨げ、黨員屋の前途を塞いだ罪を責め、彈劾案を朗讀して、共産黨が黨を破壞する罪狀を一々證據をあげて詰問した。肝腎の孫文の態度が如何まで卑劣に在るので、張伯倫黨の運動は物にならなかつた。これより先、一九二三年六月、四民黨右派の馮玉田、謝夢伯、馬占山、鄧寶珊等は容共に絶体反對を唱へて、孫文に喰つて擧り、一全大會を尻目にかけて、戸直を去つたが、こゝに至つて、四民黨の右派も亦反共態度を明かにするに至つたのである。容共後生體にして、内訌の兆は早くもこゝに現はれた。しかし、眞實孫文のある歴史、ともかく動熊を異色せずに見た。がその孫文もその一年を経ずして、一九二三年三月北京で客死し、黨の内訌は明るみへ地ち出される事になつた。

文書ノ出所並ニ成立ニ關スル證明書

自分、林 整ハ外務省文書記長ノ職ニ居ル者ナル處、茲ニ添付セラレタル日本語ニ依ツテ書カレ三頁ヨリ成ル文部共済會史ト題スル書類ハ日本政府（外務省）ノ保管ニ當ル公文書ノ拔萃ノ正確ニシテ事實ナル事ナルコトヲ證明ス

昭和二十二年三月十四日 於東京

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右署名捺印ハ自分ノ直前ニ於テ為サレタリ

同日 於 東京

立會人 渡 部 勝 尾

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SECRET

July 1932

THE HISTORY OF THE CHINESE COMMUNIST PARTY

The Intelligence Bureau, Foreign Ministry

The Progress in the Northern Attack and the
Separation of the National Party from the
Communist Party (P. 135 - 136)

The news of the establishment of the Wuhan Government delighted the Comintern very much. The help from the Comintern to the Chinese revolution had been very warm and enthusiastic but they did not seem to have expected the result to be so successful. The violent effort shown in the 5:30 incident in May of 1925 by the labourers in Shanghai now called the attention of the Comintern. The Comintern seemed to begin to think that their help would bring some good results. But as the Comintern was in the hands of Zinoviev whose idea was to carry out the revolution in the western countries first, they did not intend to take up a more positive attitude though they were moved a little by the activities of the Chinese Labourers. After a little while Zinoviev fell from power and Stalin and Bukharin who held the idea of maintaining the status quo in the west and advancing eastward, took his place. The Comintern's policy toward China suddenly became very positive. In concert, the Chinese National revolution developed greatly and occupied the Chongking region at last.

No. 1

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHENTICITY

I, who occupy the post of head of the Archives Section of the Foreign Ministry, hereby certify that the report hereto attached, written in Japanese, consisting of 2 pages and entitled, "The History of the Chinese Communist Party" is an exact excerpt from a document in the custody of our Foreign Ministry.

Certified at Tokyo,

on this 14th day of March 1947

/s/ HAYASHI, Kaoru

(seal)

I hereby certify that the above signature and seal were affixed hereto in the presence of the Witness.

at the same place,

on the same date

Witness: URABE, Katsuma

(seal)

TRANSLATION CERTIFICATE

I, William E. Clarke, of the Defense Language Branch, hereby certify that the foregoing translation described in the above certificate is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, a correct translation and is as near as possible to the meaning of the original document.

/s/ WILLIAM E. CLARKE (seal)

Tokyo, Japan

Date 21 April 1947

